

The statues of thy gods lay there.

Profound, and prostrate at my feet;  
While here an altar, there a prayer,  
Or votive sculpture, strew'd the street,  
Spreading its shining fragments o'er  
The soil it sanctified before.

And there were tombs, unknown to fame,  
Their classic epitaphs defaced;  
And grave-stones, breathing still the name  
Which Love's own faithful hand had traced;  
Now lying in some desert spot,  
Half hid, uncared for, and forgot.

What may withstand the stream of Time?  
It laid those giant columns low,  
Which Hercules once rear'd sublime;  
That earth and sea their bounds might know;  
And shall we alter Time's decrees  
For relics fair and frail as these?"

MAYENCE, unlike Treves, is well known to English tourists. It is a large town, of imposing appearance, situated on the left bank of the Rhine near the junction of the Maine. It occupies the site of the Maguntiacum of the Romans, one of the most important of their stations on the Rhine, and the scene of many bloody contests under the Roman domination, as well as in the middle ages and down to our own times. The history of Mayence is a long story of invasions and massacres, war and rapine. At the present day the town is so strongly garrisoned, that it is difficult, when in it, to believe that you are not in some condemned place, under military surveillance: soldiers meet you everywhere, in-doors and out, and you may walk for miles before you feel free from guard-rooms and outposts. All the great monuments of antiquity have been swept away, or, what bombshells and fire have spared, peaceful selfishness and ignorance have seized upon; so that, between these calamitous scourges, Mayence has none of the grander monuments of ancient days, such as we see at Treves, left, to give a notion of her former grandeur. In the citadel is a mass of masonry, called the Tower of Drusus (which we did not see, as strangers are not admitted), and at Zahlbach, about a mile from the town, are the remains of an aqueduct; and these are all the Roman antiquities that meet the eye. It is in the public museum we must look for the ancient monuments of the city.

There, some idea may be formed of the importance of Maguntiacum; for, although the museum is comparatively of recent foundation, its spacious rooms are filled with local antiquities, such as we can form no conception of from any museum in our own country. In the Mayence collection one does not see the monuments of Egypt and of Nineveh, or reliques of art of all ages and countries in friendly alliance with each other; but the antiquary views instead the antiquities of Mayence.

While most of the remains of ancient Treves indicate the refinements of peace and the flourishing condition of a great city abounding in the luxuries of life, the monuments of Mayence, on the contrary, partake largely of the military character of the place. The number of sepulchral inscriptions relating to soldiers of various legions and cohorts stationed at Maguntiacum, is very considerable. They are chiefly of the fourth legion, surnamed *Macedonics*; the fourteenth, surnamed *Gemina*, *Martia*, *Victrix*; the sixteenth and the twenty-second, surnamed *Primigenia*. The first and the last of these are by far the most numerous. One formula seems to have been closely adhered to in these epitaphs. It comprises the name, parentage, and family of the deceased, the native town and country, the name of the legion or of the auxiliary body to which he belonged, his age, and the term of his military servitude; concluding, usually, with the expression, *heres possit*, or *heredes possint*, or some analogous expression, as *frater possit*, or, simply, *hic situs est*. Many of these were discovered at Zahlbach, now a

small village near Mayence, on the sides of the high road, and upwards of a dozen have been set up near the spot where they were disinterred. The letters are well cut, and the upper part of the stones, which appear to be of volcanic origin, is generally pointed and ornamented.

An Archaeological Society was established a few years ago at Mayence. To the present year it has published 238 pages octavo, and 33 pages quarto, with some well-executed engravings. The chief contributors are, Dr. Emele, Herrn Kebrlein, Henneke, Klein, Kulb, W. and L. Lindenschmidt, Becker, Barfus, Kaufmann, and Dr. Keuscher; and the papers are chiefly confined to the Roman and Frankish antiquities of Mayence and its vicinity.

Opposite Mayence, and connected with it by a bridge of boats, is Castel, the site of a Roman castellum, round which appears to have grown up a town of some extent; for altars and inscriptions referring to temples and buildings have been found there, as well as an immense quantity of miscellaneous antiquities, some of which have found their way into the museums of Mayence, Wiesbaden, and Berlin, but others have been caught up and carried off by dealers and curiosity hunters. A railway connects Castel with Wiesbaden, which can thus be visited without loss of time; and under any circumstances, the antiquary should inspect the museum, as it contains many objects found at Mayence and in its vicinity. The name of Wiesbaden is so commonly associated with pursuits so far removed from the sphere of science, that of all places it will be the last to be suspected of supporting a museum of antiquities rivaling that of Mayence itself. The town is the Cheltenham or Leamington of the Rhine, and has much of the aspect of those places; dull and languid, with the set forms and gyrations of fashion, and an under-current of gambling and other vicious pleasures, upon which the idle and profligate contrive to exist. The museum seems but little known to, and is certainly not appreciated by, the people of the place. We tried at all the booksellers' shops to obtain some catalogue of its contents, or some work to direct us to the local antiquities of the place, but in vain. Neither did we succeed better at the institution. It is true the objects in the different rooms are labelled, but the writing is frequently illegible and always too brief, except for the loungers of the place who saunter through the apartments to while away the time. The antiquary of France or England should not attempt to visit the Wiesbaden museum, without first calling upon the liberal and intelligent director, Herr Habel, of Schierstein, near Biberich, to whose munificent disposition, I have been informed, we are indebted for the establishment of the museum. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the system of classification adopted in this institution. All that is wanted by the foreigner is some catalogue to which he could refer for the history of the various objects, to know if an account has been published, and if so, where.

One of the largest and most striking monuments is the bas-relief of Mithras groups found at Haddernheim, near Frankfurt. Exclusive of the usual representations of Mithras and his symbols, it contains several subsidiary figures not commonly met with. The stone is elaborately sculptured on both sides, and is in fair preservation. It may be compared with the analogous remains found on the site of the Roman station at Housesteads, on the Roman wall extending from the Tyne to the Solway. A bronze door or gate, dug up a short time since at Mayence, claims notice. It is of large size and ornamented with a trellis pattern, but unfortunately it was broken up by the excavators and sold for old metal.

AN OLD CLERK OF WORKS. — Died on the 14th inst., at Windsor, in the 79th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Jenkins. He was principal clerk of the works during the restoration of Windsor Castle in the reigns of George the Fourth and William the Fourth, under the direction of the late Sir Jeffery Wyndville.

\* See Hodgkin's "Roman Wall and South Tintagel," p. 180, and Bruce's "Roman Wall," p. 404.

## LIVERPOOL BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.

THE Cornwallis-street model establishment, the first of the three new ones sanctioned by the Council when the imperfect erections reared in the outset were found to be self-supporting, is now on the eve of being opened. The building exteriorly is in the Italian style, and of red bricks, with massive stone quoins and dressings of a light red. The front, to Cornwallis-street, has two loggias, one on each side of the centre, under arcades. In each loggia there are two entrance doors, one for males, the other for females. Two glass doors admit to the second-class private baths, and, by a wide staircase, to the first-class on the upper floor. The first-class plunge baths have an area of upwards of 1,000 feet of water space. There are two tepid swimming baths. On the margin of the baths are pillars, which carry arches, making an arcaded walk around. On the top of this arcade the private baths are arranged: they project about 4 feet, forming something like a blind gallery, leaving the space above the plunge bath open to the roof. It is 40 feet in height. The roof is of corrugated iron, and the whole of the centre space being formed of rough plate glass, ground on one side, a mellow light is diffused into the apartment. The trottoir around the baths is of asphalt, and there are twenty-seven dressing-rooms. The baths, when filled, will have a varying depth, according to the incline, from 2 feet 6 inches at the upper end to 5 feet 9 inches below. Fault being found with the usual tile lining of the floors of previous plunge baths, the present are floored, as an experiment, with Portland cement. In the private baths, which run around the galleries there are in all forty-three bath-rooms, ten being first-class, seventeen second, and sixteen third class. The baths are of polished zinc. The washhouses, at the western end of the building are two stories high, the upper but half a story supported on an arcade, leaving the central area open to the roof. If completely fitted up, there will be room for ninety washerwomen in the establishment at once. Each stall is perfectly partitioned off, and furnished with two tubs; but twenty-five of the stalls are made larger than others, and have in addition a third tub, or "dolly." In the engine-room there are two very large boilers, on the Cornish principle, one for hot water, the other for steam. From one end of the hot water boiler a pipe, 8 inches in diameter, proceeds, and circulates around the whole of the pipe-gallery, letting off jets to warm the various rooms, the water returning to the boiler, which it enters in front. By this means the water is kept continually in circulation, at a temperature of 120 degrees. The steam-boiler furnishes steam for the washing-tubs, for driving the steam-engine, and heating the upper and plunge baths. The baths were commenced in November, 1849. Their estimated cost, exclusive of the site, with fixtures, furniture, and apparatus, is 8,900*l*. It is believed that the establishment will not only be self-supporting, but will yield a surplus revenue.

## "A VOICE FROM THE CROWD" OF ARCHITECTS' ASSISTANTS.

As a member of the profession, though a subordinate one, I often find my thoughts wandering into the vista of futurity, and in that dim perspective of the prospects of the Profession, I am puzzled to discover what will become of us, the architects' assistants, among all the full-blown and budding talent with which the rather weedy garden of architecture is besprinkled. "What will become of us?" is the question that continually thrusts itself upon my attention; and Echo answers "What!" Even during the comparatively speaking, short time that I have been one of "the small fry" of the Profession, great changes have taken place, unhappily not for the better; and day by day the prospect becomes more circumscribed and darkened, and the chance of emancipation more remote. When I take up the papers, and see in the pages devoted to advertisements the numbers who are desirous of entering into the Profes-

\* Mayence is usually approached by the Rhine, the steamers which daily ply to and from Cologne affording a quick and easy mode of transit; while, at the same time, the river scenery affords an incessant succession of views, which keep the voyager excited with wonder and delight. A day would be expended in reaching Coblenz from Treves, either by the Moselle or by land. Should the traveller, however, be inclined to visit Mayence from Treves by land, he may accomplish the journey easily in two days. The route would be by Birkenfeld and Kreuznach.

† In our British Museum, at London, there is not one room, nor, I believe, a portion of a room, devoted to the antiquities of London!